## THE INTERNATIONAL RACE.

American and English Reports of the Harvard's and Oxford's Contest.

### The Scene, the Struggle and Causes of Failure.

By mail from Europe we have the following cortail the international boat race between the Har vard and Oxford Universities' crews on the 27th of August on the river Thames. Notwithstanding our very ample cable despatches recording the event the written statements will command attention, reflecting as they do the exact state of opinion prevailing on both sides during the struggle and at the

The New England and Old England Boat Ruce-Will Oxford Show Fair Play or the White Feather?

LONDON, August 28, 1869. The Harvard and Oxford boat race, which was won by the Oxford crew yesterday, was a godsend to poor old England. It has given her something to be proud of—something to boast and brag about in her decrepitude. She was sadly in need of such a solace just at the present time. Her princes and peers have brought her ancient aristocracy into said disrepute; her House of Lords has just been compelled to eat humble pie; and her necaying power has been made painfully manifest in the shock given to her system by the ment when the French Emperor extends a general British lion mumbles her jaws over her Irish prisonsince a crowd of English roughs cut the ropes of a prize ring to prevent their champion, Tom Sayers. from being whipped out of time by Heenan, and pistols, while their champion lay dead to the call of something to redeem the character of their country. Their gallant yachtmen were not available, because of their aversion to rough seas and equinoctial storms, but their bold University carstnen were, luckily, equal to the situation, and chivalrously volunteered to stand up-or rather to sit down-for the honor of their country, in a Saltee rowing boat, with a young coxswain in the stern, and to pull against four adventurous University men from the other side of the Atlantic. Fortunately, as we have said, for poor old England they have won, come out of the struggle just five seconds ahead of their Yankee opponents, and now the Times and other London journals declare that England is satisfied; that she can rest upon her laurels; that the hearts of all her bold Britons have again been made glad, and that she feels she may still defy the world. All this is owing to four young gentlemen from an guage of the London Times, saved Great Britain national humiliation and disgrace, deeper than she suffered when compelled to lower her flag

upon her own especial element.

Nor can the glory of their achievement be denied. The impudent Yankees who dared to challenge the Oxfords to a rowing match were monsters of muscle and power. They weighed on an average each twenty-six pounds less than the Oxford crew, and they had been for the last five years, according to the English journals, training for this very race, and living upon nothing less strengthening than bear's meat and "alligator" steaks. They claimed the right, to row with a coxswain, which they never done before, thus imitating the English "style" and gaining a decided advantage. They rowed also upon the regular Oxford course, and, as strangers, were free from the prejudices and fancies that induce an Oxford crew to believe themselves at home on the Thames between Putney and Mortlake. They came upon the course fresh from a Mortiake. They came upon the course fresh from a long sea voyage, refined down by sea sickness, and rowed the race before any of them had got rid of the beneficial effects of such a journey. Two of them had been five weeks and two of them nearly three weeks in England, thus being clearly fresher than the Oxonians, who had been laboring in a hoat together on the Thames for five or six months before the race. Their coxswain had been five weeks in practice. Their four survey of a lubberly schoolboy, fourteen or fifteen years old, who could not answer the Sunday school question, "Who made you?" whereupon a little four year old fellow was called to the front. "Who made you?" asked the teacher. "God, sir," answered the youngster. "Well," was the excuse of the older dunce, "he ought to know; he has not been made so long as I have." The Harvard coxswain, not having been "made" so long as his Oxford competitor, must have known a great deal better how to steer. Indeed, the odds were so clearly in favor of the Americans that it is surprising that the admitted fears of John Bull were not realized, and his defeat on his own muddy Cockney river rendered inevitable.

All honor, then, to the Oxford four for their glorious victory, and now what next?

The Americans must not, nor will they cry over applied milk, but they have a right to ask, when shall the return match be played? Will Oxford sit down contented with their five seconds' victory, or

all the return match be played? Will Oxford sit Shall the return match be played? Will Oxford sit down contented with their five seconds? victory, or will they venture to cross the Atlantic and to row Harvard on their own Charles river, without a coxswaita, in true American style? Certainly, to make things square, they cannot refuse to do this. They have as yet won but half a triumph; will they steal away with the few sprigs of laurel they have been so fortunate as to secure, or will they endeavor to gain a wnole chaplet? Having wrenched a victory from the boldness and enterprise of the American rowers will they button it up in their fob pockets and refuse to take any more chances? Let us hope not, for the honor of the old University. In accepting the challenge of Harvard on the simple condition that they smould have everything their own way the Oxford crew

do this their laurels will have no more freshness and vitality than a yesterday's cabbage in a London market.

It has frequently been said on both sides of the Atlantic that the Oxford and Harvard boat race had nothing of an international character, and this was strictly true. It was simply a race between the young men of two universities. The Harvard men were no more the representatives of America than was the yacht Sappho a year or so ago. Indeed, the characteristic of Americans is never to get whipped, and in this view the Harvards cannot be recognized as representative Americans. Then, they have been far more universityish than American all through the affair, and have certainty in some points falled to show anything like American aptness and tact. This may probably arise from their New England education and associations, but as they have been beaten it is scarcely necessary to allude to what might have been better done by the Harvard crew. Let us repeat theshope that they may be afforded an opportunity to do to Oxford in America what Oxford has done to them in England, and then there, as here, we can only say, "May the best men win." We can see no other way for them out of their present scrane, unless, indeed, Senator Sumner, who is uncle to one of the beaten four, should choose to make their defeat the basis for the addition of an extra £100,000,000 in the wearisome Alabama settlement.

Shore—Clearing the Course—The Start and First "Dip" of the Oars—Struggle, Work

Shore—Clearing the Course—The Start and First "Dip" of the Oars—Straggle, Work and Moment of Victory.

Rearly two years ago a challenge was sent over from the University of Harvard, in the United States of America, to the University of Oxford to row a four-oared race in this country on a course to be eslected at a future time. For various reasons nothing came of the challenge for some time, the then president of the Oxford University Boat Club not feeling disposed to pledge his club to any step in which his successor might not feel disposed to succur. Besades this there was a difficulty on the subject of carrying or not carrying a coxswain—the Americans having been accustomed to dispense with what seemed to them an unnecessary encumbrance, and being used to steer their boat by mechanical means under the control of the foot of their bowman. The Oxford men, not deeming it advisable to dispense with a steersman, insisted apon the Americans carrying one, so as to place both boats upon an equality. To this the coarsmen of the United States demurred; but at length, after considerable correspondence, it was agreed that the race should be rowed under the conditions imposed by Oxford, and during the antumn of the prebent year. It was not, however, until the Harvard crew actually landed in this country, towards the later end of July, that public attention to the proposed match seemed to be thoroughly awakened; but after the Americans had finally taken up their quarters at Pumey the match became the general topic of conversation. The arrival of the Dxford drew at Putney, some fortight ago, gave an additional filip to the interest felt in the match, authors the Harvard man distinctly discisimed the

international character which it was made to assume, since, as they truly averred, it was but a match between two universities, though of different countries. From time to time we have faithfully set before our readers details of the practice of the rival crews during their stay at Putney, and, as far as possible, have endoavored to turnish them with a tolerably correct notion of the relative merits of the two sets of oarsmen.

For some days preceding the race the weather has been unusually fine and has been highly appreciated by the Americans, who, before they left home, were led to expect nothing but clouds, rain and fogs. On Thursday evening there was a bright moon and a cloudless sky, giving promise of a glorious day on the morrow. So that there was little or no misgiving on the subject of the weather for the boat race day, notwithstanding the proverbial fickleness of the English climate.

Yesterday morning, in accordance with the forecast of the preceding evening, broke fine, but with a haziness foreshadowing much heat. Towards midday the sun came out in all its power and shone with an intense glare and parching heat, so that on all hands expressions of commisseration for the actors in the impending strife wore to be heard. It is true a filed air from the eastward made itself agreeably feit and mitigated the oppressiveness of the atmosphere, but the day proved to be one of the hottest we have experienced this season. Fortunately as the afternoon wore on and the tide rose this air gradually increased in strength, and by the time the start was made it had freshened up into a nice breeze.

line the search was made it had resident and had a something out of the usual course was expected, and shortly after midday crowds began to move west-ward by road and rait, lowards the Thanes. The frequent repetitions of the words "Oxford" and "Yankees" between the great zest with winch every atom of miteligence concerning the winch with the control of their universities—if not, strictly speaking, for the honor of their respective countries—was welcomed and commented upon. The most visible signs of the impending contest were to be found in the fact that along the streets hansom cabs, caris and pedestrans were bedecked mating with two-putably in the ascendant. Shop windows were ornamented with the rival colors, and from fagstaves mounted on conspicuous eminences was to be seen the Union Jack, in juxtaposition with the well known Stars and Stripes, occasionally varied by the unprecentious "Mark blue" of the English Opposite the Star and Garter at Putney's tier of half a score of barges was memored in line under the direction of the Tanmes Conservancy, and a non-derous iron chain was stretched across the river, made fast at the sturrey end to a wooden pile driven into the control of the thanes conservancy, and a non-derous iron chain was stretched across the river, made fast at the sturrey end to a wooden pile driven into the control of the thanes of the water between them, so as to allow a free passage for the traffe until three o'clock, when the chain was tightened, so as to form a boom right across the river, for the purpose of preventing the passage of say heavy crass one o'clock, them the chain was tightened, so as to form a boom right across the river, tor the purpose of preventing the passage of say heavy crass one o'clock, them the chain was tightened, so as to form a boom right across the river, for the purpose of preventing the passage of say heavy crass one o'clock, them the chain was tightened, so as to form a boom right across the river, for the presentation of the start of the start of the start of t

inve o'clock, the Oxford men to the Leander Club boathouse and the Harvard men to that of the London Rowing Club, and proceeded to get into their racing craft. The Oxford orew were first anotat and pushed of from the shore about two minutes to five o'clock, followed aimost immediately by the Americana, boilt crew coming in for loud and prolonged club the was unfortunately wasted of the own conting in for loud and prolonged the time was unfortunately wasted offers the two fours were in perfect readiness to go as owing observed from which to hold the storms of the racing boats preparatory to getting off. At length two skiffs were procured, and dropping their anchors just almead of the line of lightera, they were placed in position. The two crews then backed down to them, the Harvard crew taking the Middlesex, a better situation, while the Oxonians were on the Surrey side of them, both boats being immediately opposite the Star and Garter Hote, at Putney. At ten minutes pass five the starter, Mr. W. Blaklie, secretary of the Harvard University Boat Club, prepared to get them off, but owing to the Oxford crew not being quite ready when asked the question, a few moments of suspense ciapsed, At length, at fourteen minutes past five, the signal was given and the race commenced.

The Harvard crew dipped their oars into the water first, but the Oxonians were almost as quickly under way, although not to such good purpose. So rapidly did the Americans get their boat of that off the Duke's Head, about half way between the Star and Garter and Simmon's yard, they led by half a length, which advantage they had increased to a whole length opposite the London Club boat house, the cheers of the American spectators and the counter-cheers of the American spectators and the result of the

And some distance below the clump of trees adjoining the Soap Works on the Surrey shore. In rounding the point below Messrs. Govern's wharf, the aspect of affairs underwent an important and very marked change, the Oxford crew once more beginning to hold their own, and as the two boats breasted the Soap Works perceptibly gaining on the Americans. A tremendous cheer was sent up by the crowd which had gathered on the wharf and in its immediate neighborhood, to be taken up and re-echoed by thousands of throats as the crews came in sight of Hammersmith bridge, which from the water appeared to be a mass of human beings. After passing the Soap Works, and when the boats were pointed for the centre span of the Suspension bridge, the Oxford crew, who now benefited by the flood in the middle of the river, began to overtake the Harvard boat, overlapping it just below the steamboat pier, and drawing up several feet over its stern as they both shot the arch, reached in sin. 20s. After passing the bridge the Oxford crew, who were vociferously cheered when the aspect of affairs was discovered by the crowd above, gained still more upon the leaders, and off Riffen's yard were barely three-quarters of a length in the rear. Opposite the Doves it became clear that it was merely a question of time when the Oxford boat would overtake and passits rival, but the Harvard men made such splendid efforts to avert deleat that it was some distance before Oxford could be said to be on even terms with them, the Harvard four still leading off the Oil Mills by from a quarter to half a length. No material auteration occurred for another hundred varishments of the West Middlesex Water-works, when the Oxford crew, inch by Inch, and stroke by which they were headed, and in rounding the been just below this leading off the Oil Mills by trom a quarter to half a length. No material auteration occurred for another hundred varishment of the distance by which they were headed, and in rounding the bend just below this leading of the dawning the starting po which completed their discomfiture; and at Chiswick Church, reached in 13m. 15s., Oxford led by one length and a trife over. Nothing but an accident could then after the fortunes of the day, for the Oxford crew, rowing with great precision, while the Americans were rapidly becoming unsteady and losing their compactness, increased their advantage at every stroke, leading by two lengths off the White Cottage above Chiswick, three at the Battering creek, in the Duke of Devonshire's meadows, and by four at Barnes Railway bridge, reached in 18m. 4s. From the bridge upwards the Oxford crew added still further to their lead, being about five lengths shead off Mortlake brewery. Just before reaching the Ship a young man who was sculing a lady about in a gig rowed out suddenly from the Middlesex shore in front of the Oxford boat, so that, in order to avoid running into her, the Oxford coxswain was compelled to sheer his boat suddenly to the left; and, as it was, the bowaide oars of the crew just missed hitting the gig. By this contretemps Oxford lost at least a length, for by the time their boat was again straightened the Harvard four had come up a little; but, notwithstanding this, the former reached the Ship first-clever, if not easy winners—by four lengths, of one of the most gailantly contested races ever rowed between Pulney and Mortlake, and one equally honorable to victors and vanquished.

The time of the race was 22m. 20.8-10s., carefully taken with a chronograph watch manufactured by M. F. Dent & Co., of Cockspur street, and in order that there might be no misiske we requested a gentleman accustomed to time boatmen to check us with another chronograph by the same makers, and there was merely a variation of a couple of seconds, caused by the different positions occupied by the timetakers, and we had arranged with John Phelps, whose boat was used by the olingens the winning post, to fire a gun the instant the bow of the Oxford boat breasted the line, and this he did.

The winners rowed in a boat built by J. & S. S

One point more is especially deserving of notice, which is that the crews had a fair field and no favor, that the race was fairly rowed out to the end without any accident and that the best men won.

# BRITISH OPINION.

The same mail from Europe-August the 28thbrings the British journals containing articles on the result of the race. We publish the pith of the statements to-day. Some of the London journals did not write on the subject. The London Times' comments were telegraphed to the Herald by the cable and have already appeared in our columns:—

did not write on the subject. The London Times' comments were telegraphed to the Herald by the cable and have aiready appeared in our columns:—
[From the London Post August 28.]

The result of the great boat race has redressed our aquatic balance with America. We have taught our consin a lesson in rowing in exchange for that received in the matter of yacht ricing. It was provoking enough to find many of our old cherished notions of the cut of sails and the lines of vessels abruptly dispersed. But to have discovered that the supposed science and finish of our rowing was also illusory would have been discouraging in the extreme. We have been spaced this himiliation, thanks to the fine rowing of Oxford. We have, too, yet to learn that any other nation or people have attained to equal, not to mention superior, skill and style in rowing. The opinion which we ventured to express was entirely borne out by the race of yestorday. The form shown by the Harvardians in their latter training was not maintained. A quick, flurried stroke told its inevitable tale as the race became developed, and energy and strength deserving of a better fate were thrown away when opposed to the calm skill and the scientific rowing in the Oxford boat. \* \* !! I was but natural that the Oxford cow, having so splendidly maintained the prestige of their university, should be entiusiastically received on their return down the river to Putney. But both before and after the race hearty and thoroughly well-deserved cheers greeted the American carsmen. There could be no mistake about this. Englishmen are devoted to maily aports, and thoy truly honor the pluck and determination prompting and sustaining such a severe ordeal as that witeosaed yesterday. If an English crew should go out to row the Americans on their own waters they will meet with a similar reception; for the same blood animates both nations. Such rivalry can only be productive of riendly feelings, and tend to banish thoughts of other sentiments that never should be permitted to exist he we

"Concord" river between the old English and the new.

(From the London Telegraph, August 28.)

\* \* Of course, it was natural that an English crowd—probably three-quarters of a million strong—should desire the English four to win, and we should all have felt it to be stretching hospitainty further than fiesh and blood could stand to have the Atlantic cable fasting the news under the sea that our dark bines had been beaten. But we did not wish to beat our cousins too casily, and that, it is very plain, was never to be feared. We felt pretty sure that, with a great many minor points against them and the fattal difference of style, flavard could not win; but we hoved for a good cace and we have had it—one rowed upon a course as clear as the Berby turf itself, fair and honest from start to finish, full of proof that, like generous wine, the blood of Anglo-Saxons does not spoil in crossing the water.

[From the London Star August 28.]

\* \* Our American visitors, therefore, deserve all credit for the spirit which prompted them to embark in the struggle; and nithough the result has not been what they could have desired, the very fact that their antagonists were in every respect so formalable is a source of consolution of which brave men need not be ashamed. It is unnecessary to enlarge upon the causes of their failure. Their power of endurance was manifestly not so great as that of their opponents; their stroke was irregular, and their steering was far from being as perfect as it might have been. This much was sufficiently obvious to the unprocessional eye. Herein constituted the difference between the two crews. On the other hand, for half the distance they maintained the lead and although fortune was clearly turning against them as they neared Chawick, they showed no signs of waning pluck, but persevered to the end with the temper of men who were resolved to deserve success, even if they could not wrest it from their indomiable com petitors.

[From the London Globe, August 28.]

\* \* We can fine paim yesterday as of o

accorded equally to the American and to the English crew.

[From the Leanington Spa (England) Courier, August 28.]

We can only record to-day the bare fact that the Oxford crew won by three boat lengths, so that another victory is added to the triumphs of the dark blue. The pluck, courage and dash of the Americans deserved success. They have met with a fair field, and, though unsuccessful, are not disgraced.

[From the Irish Times (Dublin), August 28.]

We need not wonder that this race created so great a degree of interest on either side of the Atlantic. Virgil employed all the vigor of his genus to describe a boat race, although his countrymen did not love the sea. The runner who won the crown at the great games shed honor upon his city and his country. Whenever there is competition between the natives of different countries their countrymen identify themselves with the competitors and share with them the exclusion of victory or the regrets for defeat. The Americans, and especially the members of Harvard University, may well be proud of the chivairons crew which represented them. Never did any boat's crew apply themselves with such vigor, perseverance and courage to overcome any deficiencies they may have discovered when they tried their oar blades in strange waters. Indeed, we suspect the American crew has been over trained, and that had they toiled less laboriously in their preparation they would have had greater strength for the decisive trial. The contest, however, is at an end, but on both sides of the Atlantic this friendly rivairy and intercourse between the natical athletes of the New and the Old World must foster international respect and esteem.

#### HONORS TO THE HARVARD CREW.

Meeting of the Representatives of Boa An adjourned meeting of the representatives of the various boat clubs in this city and neighborhood was held last evening at the Nassau Club boat house, foot of Thirty-fourth street and East river. The meeting was called to hear the report of the committee of arrangements appointed to ascertain the cost of and make arrangements for a dinner to be given to the members of the Harvard crew on their arrival in this city by

the steamship Antwerp. Mr. Benjamin F. Brady, of the Waverley Boat Club, occupied the chair, and the following clubs were represented:—Vesper, of Yonkers; Alcyone, of Brooklyn; Units, Atalanta and Waverley, of New York.

After the reading of the minutes Mr. Shax, tu the absence of General Lloyd Aspinwall (chairman), presented the report of the committee. The report recommended that the dinner should be given at Delmonico's, and that the price for utckets should be \$12 50, including wine and cigars. If further suggested that about a dozen guests should be invited, including the Mayors of New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City, the heads of the city departments, the British Consul and some other prominent citizens, and that press representatives should be invited from the Herald, Times and Mercury exclusively. The committee further reported that the crew would probably arrive in the Antwerp on Sunday, and suggested that the dinner should take place either on Monday or Tuesday next. The report was accepted.

On motion of Mr. Mason it was subsequently agreed that the price of tickets should be fixed at

The report was accepted.

On motion of Mr. Mason it was subsequently agreed that the price of tickets should be fixed at eight dollars per head, exclusive of wine. General Lloyd Aspinwall was appointed treasurer of the committee and Mr. Benjamin F. Brady was chosen to take charge of the decorations.

The various representatives present pledged themselves to take over 100 tickets before the meeting adjourned.

Progress of Arrangements-Erection of the tion of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Alexander von Humboldt, which takes place on Tuesday next, met again at Liederkranz Hall, No. 35 East Fourth street, vesterday afternoon, Mr. Frede-

ported that he had both prepared and sent off all the invitations decided upon by the committee to be

Several letters were read from associations who Several letters were read from associations who will participate in the procession, each in a body. The Aschenbroedel Society, being composed of musicians, contributed fifty dollars to the monument fund. Mrs. Lisette Schmid, 67 Orchard street, offered to furnisn a laure and wreath of oak leaves for the monument, which was thankfully received. A medal was shown, made of an argentiferous composition by Mr. Neff, of Hoboken, which is about one nich and a half in diameter, and contains on one side the profile of Humboldt in relief, surrounded by the words, "Alexander von Humboldt, born september 14, 1782; died May 6, 1859," and on the other side the words:—

Eath and beaven he explored.

# the words;— Earth and beaven he explored, Revealed nature And freed the mind.

Earth and beaven he explored,
Revealed nature
Revealed nature
Revealed nature
Revealed nature
A fine wood cutting, representing Humboldt, was also shown. Mr. Aufermann reported that the monument would be erected near the Scholars' Gate, at Sixtleth street and Fifth avanue, in the Park.
Messrs. Fischer & Bird will commence erecting the pedestal of the monument to-day. General, i.
Burger, the marshal of the procession, will hold a meeting with his assistant marshals to-night, in order to arrange the details of the procession. The street car companies will be requested to have the necessary number of cars ready on lath street and Broadway, Third and Sixth avenues, between twelve and two o'clock P. M., on the day of the celebration, in order to convey the participants in the ceremonies in the Park thither. Mr. William C. Bryant was added to the list of invited gnests. Tickets for the banquet in Lieder-kranz Hall on the evening of the celebration are being sold by the members of the committee at the following places:—Messrs. Frederick Knehne, 51 Broad street; Frederick T. Frey, 50 Beaver street, Frederick Kapp, No. 4 Wall street, Schultz & Warker, 112 Easts Fourteenth street, Th. E. Heidenfeld, 179 Second avenue; William Steinway, 109 and 111 East Fourteenth street. A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Humbold Association, of which the committee of arrangements is a sub-committee, will be held to-morrow.

Arrest of Prize Fighters in Connection on the north meadows between Edward Dean and John Sulnyan. It is claimed on one side that Dean cniced Sullivan to the scene of the fight, and on the other that it was an agreement of both to fight out an old gradge. Be this as it may the Court is to decide the matter. Dean, during the fight, instead of using his fists, only drew a knile and cut Sulivan in the face in a horrible manner, and then turned and field, and has not been heard of until within a rew days. After the fight the officer in visiting Dean's boarding house noticed his tool chest, he being a joiner by tr

### MOY PUBLIC EDUCATION.

Meeting of the Trustees of the Free Col-lege-Discussion on the Retaining of the Ancient Languages in the Course of Studies

lege of the City of New York convened in special session vesterday afternoon in the hall of the Board of Education. Mr. R. L. Larremore, president, occupied the chair, and besides him there were present Messrs. Sands, Wood, Snerwood, Smyth, Duryea, Lewis, Bell and Brennan. The Secretary, Mr. Wm. Hitchman, read the minutes of the last meeting of the Executive Committee held since the previous meeting of the Board. Several communications were received and referred to the Executive Committee. Among them was a lengthy and able defence of the college, transmitted by the Alumni Associaof the college, transmitted by the Alumni Associa-tion. This latter communication was read and referred to the Executive Committee.

Mr. Sands then presented a resolution reciting the purpose of the Board to comply with the provi-sions of its creation by the Legislature, to administer

the duties with a view to economy, and providing that, with that object, the professorships of "History and Belies Lettres" and "English Language and Literature" be united; that the professorships of "Pure" and "Mixed Mathematics" be also united; that the chair of "Adjunct Professor of Philosophy" be abolished, and that the duties of the position be discharged by the "Professor of Moral, the tutorships, except those in mathematics, be abolished; that the professors be required to devote five hours daily to the duties of their respective departments; that the salaries of the pro-fessors be made \$5,000 each per annum, and that the salary of the president, in consequence of his increased duties, be made \$5,500 per annum, and increased duties, be made \$5,000 per annum, and that the trustees reorganize the college on a basis of \$75,000 per annum, instead of \$125,000, as at pre-sent. On motion of Mr. Smyth the resolution was referred to the Executive Committee.

Mr. Lawis offered a report from the Executive Committee recommending that the by-laws on page 19, section 15, of the Manual be amended so as to pro-

vide:—

That it shall also be the duty of the president to make and keep a record of all books and supplies farnished to the colege; that all requisitions and bills shall be approved by the president before being audited by the Executive Committee, and that no books or property be condemned until examined by the president.

president before being audited by the Executive Committee, and that no books or property be condemned until examined by the president.

The report was adopted, after which Mr. Sands offered a resolution "that the Professoranip of Latin and Greek now vacant remain so." This was at first referred to the Executive Committee, but afterwards reconsidered, on motion of Mr. Wood.

Mr. Beill, who was then in the chair, reminded the Board that this was an adjourned meeting to consider this special subject of abolishing or retaining the professorship in question.

Mr. Larrendors, on the door, then proceeded to read an elaborate and learned argument in favor of retaining the professorship in question.

Mr. Larrendors, on the door, then proceeded to read an elaborate and learned argument in favor of retaining the study of Latin and Greek in the course pursued at the college. He gave a sketch of the origin of colleges in the Old World and their nistory in the New World; pointed out the peculiarities of the College of the City of New York and the position of the Board of Trustees in regard to the college. He answered the objections which had been urged at a previous meeting against the teaching of the ancient languages in the college, and gave copious quotations from writings and savings of President Barnard, President Quincy, Bishop Potter, Fresident Sparks, Theodore Freiinghuysen and President McCosh in regard to the utility of the study of the ancient languages, and showed that

#A knowledge of the classics is indepensable to a proper study of English grammar by the lain is a keyt the Spanish language (except pronunciation, which is easily acquired); to the French languages, which is only a dispot, and to the Italian language, which is only a dispot, and to the Italian language, which is only a dispot, and to the Italian language, which is easily form or analytical parsing is borrowed from the classic age. The discipline acquired by translating is of equal benefit as that discrimination which the study of science afords.

At the conclusion of Mr. Larremore's address Mr. Sanne arose and said that it had been agreed upon in executive committee to postpone the discussion of the question, and he did not think it would be brought up at this meeting. But he understood it was not to be pressed to a final vote, and he hoped not, as two members were absent, who agreed with him on the question. He was not prepared to answer as fully as he would wish the able argument of Mr. Larremore, and he would like to have time to consider it and answer it, as he thought there was much in it that was calculated to mislead. He thought the question to be considered was whether the Board was to conduct the college as a live institution, fitting men to go out into the paths of business, or as a place for mere scholars to amuse themselves with the literature of the path-a past that was dead and gone. He thought that those sciences alone should be taught which fit the youth for the ordinary duties of everyday life, and which connect men with the times. He grew quite earnest in his remarks, and concluded by expressing the hope that the matter would be allowed to lay over.

Mr. Woop then rose and said he hoped the question would be pressed to a vote, provided the vote would be in favor of filling the vacancy, but if not he would rather it should go over. He said he wished to have the college carried on as was most beneficial to the students who go through the entire course. In the colleges of the old country generally too much time was given to the study of the classics, but in his native country—Scotland—the scientific and classical courses were more practically blended than in most of the colleges of England or the Continent. He had had a pretty extensive experience in two universities of his native land, and felt that he could speak knowingly on the subject; and from his after experience of forty-one years as a Continent. He had had a pretty extensive experience in two universities of his native land, and felt that he could speak knowingly on the subject; and from his after experience of forty-one years as a broker and banker he would, if restricted in his choice to the classics or sciences, as a matter of utility rather have a classically educated man than one who was purely scientific. The latter, he said, always reasons from certainties and is unfit to deal with probabilities, and it is always found that the greatest scientific men, when attempting to deal with the probabilities in which this life abounds, act as if they were children. They don't use ordinary reasoning and, trusting to scientific conclusions, get in a muddle. In the Gollege of the City as at present conducted there is a mixture of both the classical and scientific. He found on analysis that the hours of study per week were:—In the introductory class, 5 for ancient languages to 17 for other studies, in both terms; in the first and second terms; and in the sophomore, 5 to 22 and 5 to 21; in the senior, 1 to 19 and 1 to 21, showing an aggregate of 39 hours for classica per week, to 183 for other studies, or about one-sixth of the whole time. He showed by quotations from Milton that the course pursued in the college was such as Milton recommended 200 years ago. He objected to this calling for hard scientific facts by the Mr. Gradgrinds of the present day. They would have the fruits without the flowers. He read of a young man (Hudibras) who was a scientific scholar:—

would have the fruits without the dowers. He read of a young man (Hudibras) who was a scientific scholar:—

For he, by geometric scale,
Could take the size of pots of ale;
Resolve, by sine and tangent straight,
If bread and butter wanted weight.
And wisely tell what hour o' day
The clock did strike, by algebra.

In answer to the allegation that the study of the ancient languages had a most pernicious effect on the moralis, he called attention to the Egyptians and Hindoos, who were most learned in the sciences of geometry and astronomy, and asked if the morality of the Greeks and Romans was not better than that of the Egyptians and Hindoos. He said that the provision for a classical education in the college was an inducement for many to send their children to the public schools, and that the doing away with that incentive should be only after seven or eight years' notice had been given. He instanced the fact that when a schoolboy had learned the problems in geometry he was as wise as his master and didn't care twopence for him, but in the study of the classics there was always something which the procentor could give, and that his government of the pupil was made lasting in consequence of the necessary dependence of the pupil on him.

Mr. Wood was at times quite humorous and happy in his quotations and parentheses, and closed by hoping that the chair would be retained.

At the conclusion of Mr. Wood's address Mr. Sands moved to adjourn. The motion was lost by a vote of four to five.

The yeas and nays were then taken on the adoption of the resolution offered by Mr. Sands. The vote stood eight in the negative to one in the affirmative, Mr. Sands playing the ione hand.

On motion of Mr. Smyth the Board then adjourned.

# BROCKLYN BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Meeting Yesterday Afternoon-A Lively Dis-

Meeting Yesterday Afternoon—A Lively Dis-cussion Upon the Supply Question—A New Plan Adopted.

The regular monthly meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Education was held yesterday afternoon, Dr. J. S. Thorn in the chair. The special business in order was announced to be, as per previous adjourn-ment, the consideration of the report of the special committee on the subject of securing a better system of obtaining supplies. After some debate as to the order in which the report should come up, Mr. HSNNSSKY said that if no defence was to be offered by the officers of the Board of Education as

officers charged with mismanagement had any de-

fence, why, they should defend themselves.

Mr. Kinshilla, chairman of the Committee on Investigation, remarked that there were two subjects embraced in the resolution for the consideration of the report. He moved that it be taken from the table, so that a clear and plain discussion might be had. He would be astounded, indeed, if there was no effort made at a refutation of the allegations made in the report, which had been substantiated

by the testimony taken before the committee.

The report, which was then read, sets forth that there is no competition in the present system of purchasing supplies; that where competition did not purchasing supplies; that where competition did not prevail there was room for extortion, and that the present manner of procuring supplies gave rise to suspicions of favoritism. The committee propose that every dealer have the right to compete for all supplies, and that all purchases be submitted to the action of the Board. The report then goes on to state a rule or provision for the public advertising for bids for contracts for books, coal, &c. They simply ask that contracts be entered into by the united action of the Board of Education, instead of by committees or single members, as heretofore done.

Mr. Kinsella said that he hoped the Board would have the good judgement to reform itself, and that

Mr. Kinsella said that he hoped the Board would have the good judgement to reform itself, and that the quarret would now end, except so far as the attempt to dispute the statements set forth in the report of the investigating Committee may call for.

Mr. Carry moved that the Board go into a committee of the whole for the purpose of considering the two reports of the committee.

Mr. Carry moved that the whole subject be referred to a special committee for report, because the charges made against Mr. Seabury were of a serious nature, calculated to reflect seriously upon the character of that gentieman.

Mr. Kinsella said if charges were made against the character of Mr. Seabury they were by Mr. Smith, and not by the committee.

Mr. C. P. Smith "You are very bold, sirl Mr. Kinsella—Yes, sir; I admit that charge.

Mr. Smyth then continued to urge his argument favoring the reference of the matter to a special committee. He thought it due to parties against whom facts were stated which were not facts at all should have an opportunity to refute them.

Considerable sparring in debate on fine points of parliamentary ruies, the right of membership, the dangers of verging on personalities, &c., was induled in, and at the expiration of an hour's time as special with motion.

Mr. Mauger then took the chair and the Board Mr. Mauger then took the chair and the

spent Mr. Smith and that in order to avoid any further confusion on the subject he would withdraw his motion.

Mr. Mauger then took the chair and the Board went into Committee of the Whole, upon which Mr. Smith arose and moved the adoption of the report for the purpose of "securing a better system of supplies." Mr. Kinsella, after some objection on the part of Mr. Carroll as to the supervision of the description of books, read the report in detail, each section being voted upon separately.

The clause in relation to the purchase of coal gave rise to much discussion, in the course of which the Chairman of the Board, Dr. Thorn, made some expianations in relation to the coal furnished to schools Nos. 1 and 13 last year, setting forth that the same bins at the former school, which were diled the year preceding by twenty-five tons, then required thirty-one tons. School No. 13 called, through its principal, for 100 tons of coal for the winter supply. All that the school committee could stow away in the cellars, bins, nooks and crannies was eighty-two tons. Next spring they estimated that there were between twenty-five and thirty tons remaining, and filled up for the ensuing season with sixty tons, thus making but 142 tons for the two years.

The book supply clause was then debated warmly, and the class books now in use in the public schools were denounced as the "verrest trash." A comparative list of the books, furnished by the Appletons to the Brookiyn Board of Education and the prices paid for the same books by the New York Board showed that the prices in several instances were considerably higher here than in New York.

Mr. Pirkio favored the entering into a contract for five years to supply books.

Mr. Carnolla urged that three years would be a

mr. Fig. 1 avored the enering into a contract or five years to supply books.

Mr. Carroll urged that three years would be a more judicious period. The latter proposition was adopted.

Mr. Norrhup was in favor of having the Quackenboss grammar kicked out of the public schools. The report of the committee was then adopted as a whole, and the Board shortly after adjourned.

#### OBITUARY.

At Stuttgart, in Wurtemberg, Germany, on the 14th of august last died Colonel Edward Kapff, who, as colonel of the Seventh regiment New York volunteers, known as the Steuben regiment, had earned well-merited fame during our late war. He was born at Gueglingen, in the kingdom of Würtemberg, in 1811, studied law at the University of Tüerapidly. The revolutionary year of 1848 found him as captain. His views—being a republican of pronounced opinion—did not comport with his further service in the royal army. He resigned and joined a wig-Holstein against Denmark. This war ended in 1849 by the interference of the great Powers and the peace of Maimō, and Colonel Kapff emigrated to this country, settled in this city and followed civil pursuits until the war of 1861 called him again to arms. He organized the Seventh, or Stauben regiment, and was made its licutenant colonel, but was shortly after promoted to the coloneloy. The regiment was attached to the garrison of Fortress Monroe, where, during a dark night, he was thrown with his horse, from which accident he suffered so severely that he was honorably discharged and received a pension. His two only sons served in the Army of the Potomac, and died the death of soldiers in the peninsular campaign. For several years he had been residing at Stuttgart, in his native country, where he opened an American hotel, liberally patronized by his travelling countrymen. His deats was sudden and caused by apoplexy.

James Henry Cafforty, N. A. other loss to the artistic world of America has just taken place. Yesterday morning, at half-past eleven, James H. Cafferty, the portrait painter, departed this life. The deceased was born on June 17, 1819, and had consequently completed half a century of growth, development and toil. Perhaps no more versatile and accomplished painter than the subject of our present brief sketch has existed, at all events, in America. His pencil had a facility and subject of our present brief sketch has existed, at all events, in America. His pencil had a facility and truth which enabled him not only at times to dazzle, but also to defy criticism. Unfortunately the needs of existence compelled him to labor, which in many cases was barely profitable, while it could not conduce to his artistic reputation. Nevertheless, he left behind him hundreds of portraits which are only excelled by those of his friend, he late Charles Elliott, and two of which—those of his father and mother—are works that the friends of any painter, dead or living, might be proud to ciaim. He was "stone of the old stone," for he was elected into the National Academy in 1853, and is not to be counted with the members chosen in obedience to a necessity forced upon it of late years. Many of our readers will remember his admirable painting of "The Harvest," exhibited some years since; his gemilke bits of landscape, as well as the dead fish and game, which testify to the universality of his ability. The disease under which he died was dropsy, superinduced by the want of care on his own part. He had always been too strong and vigorous to comprehend the danger from which he was suffering. As a man he possessed a large heart and a quick, yet honest temper, being one whose death will be more than ismented by hundreds of personal friends. These will forget any fault in character as they call to mind the genial and affectionate disposition which has passed away from hem. His funeral will take place from his late residence, 1,275 Broatway, at two P. M. to morrow. The body is to be interred in Greenwood.

# SUSPICIOUS SUDDEN DEATH.

Singular Termination of a Domestic Quarrel. to a rear room on the top floor of the tenement house No. 343 East Twenty-seventh street, to inves-tigate the cause of death of Mrs. Margaret Smith, a Scotch woman, forty-nine years of age. For nearly a year past the deceased and ner husband, Michael Smith, a street paver by occupation, have lived in the place indicated. Smith, not being of the most amiable disposition, often found fault with the most amiable disposition, often found fault with his wife, and occasionally beat her. Shortly before seven o'clock on Monday evening Smith returned home from his work, at which time the room was very warm in consequence of Mrs. Smith being engaged in baking bread. Smith spoke about naving his supper, and in a few moments afterwards, while alone, the occurants of the room adjoining heard a noise as of some one falling on the floor in Smith's room. Almost instantly Mrs. Smith ran out into the hallway, from which it is alleged Smith pulled her back into their room. He then cried out that his wife was dying, when several neighbors entered the room and found her in a state of unconsciousness, with slight bleeding from the mouth. A doctor was called, but Mrs. Smith expired in a few minutes afterwards. Smith appeared in great distress at the occurrence, and when accussed of knocking his wife down peremptority denied it, saying that she fell and struck her face on the table. He subsequently left the house to mform relatives of his wife's death, but returned again and made no attempt to escape. Yesterday afternoon Smith was taken to the Twenty-first precinct station house and detained for the present. The body of deceased was removed to the Morgue, where Deputy Coroner Cushman will make a post morfem examination, after which the taking of testimony will be proceeded with. Deceased had been married seventeen years, but had no children. Smith is forty-five years of age and a native of Ireland.

order in which the report should come up,
Mr. Hennessey said that if no detence was to be
offered by the officers of the Board of Education as
to the allegations of improper management of the
affairs of that body in the expenditure of taxpayers'
money, he did not see why the report of the committee chould be arcased upon the Board. If the